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SOURCE Hsin-hua Jih-pao.

CCP SETS UP POLITICAL STUDIES FOR FACTORY WORKERS;  
PROMISES ENROLLMENT IN PARTY

On 28 April 1952, the Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao carried an article which announced that the Enterprises Party Committee of the Nanking Municipal Committee, CCP, had organized political-study classes for factory workers. Activists who had acquitted themselves favorably in the recent national campaigns were enrolled in the classes. Lu Kang, deputy secretary, Enterprises Party Committee, stated that a sufficient number of Communists in factories was essential for national industrialization. Those activists in training who met party requirements were to be admitted to the party.

Significant passages from the article follow.

In order to consolidate the achievements of the recent Three Anti's campaign which has been carried out in the various factories and enterprises of the nation, the Enterprises Party Committee, of the Nanking Municipal Committee, CCP, will systematically and with proper emphasis indoctrinate factory workers in Communism and the tenets of the Communist Party. In an effort to raise the political level and class consciousness of the working masses, the committee has instituted classes in political studies for workers during their spare time. Classes were formally opened on 17 April 1952.

Approximately 1,200 workers are enrolled in these classes. Each worker is a select activist or "backbone member" (ku-kan fen-tzu) of the toiling masses. To qualify for these political-study classes, the qualifications of each activist had to be reviewed and passed upon by the masses. Consequently, the enthusiasm for study of these workers is very high.

The basic method of study consists of attendance at the general conference and participation in cell seminars. The Enterprises Party Committee will convene the general conference weekly. When the participants in the conference have returned to their respective plants, the leaders of the branch party committee in each factory will effect the cell seminars. After each general

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conference, there will be at least one cell seminar. Periods will be set aside for review and discussion as supplements to the general conference and the cell seminars. Such periods will consolidate study achievements.

The scope of this indoctrination shall be increased. Workers desiring to attend these various lectures but are unable to do so shall be permitted to sit in at the cell seminars. Individual party subbranches will commission members to transmit the lessons of the study classes.

On 17 April 1952, the classes were formally opened with a report on study aims and attitudes by Comrade Lu Kang, deputy secretary of the Enterprises Party Committee. Lu began by pointing out that the proletariat, the leadership class of nations, would erect not only a New Democratic society in China, but also would lead the peoples of all nations toward socialism and, eventually, Communism. Therefore, he continued, the study of Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Tse-tung is imperative. Indoctrination in Communism and the tenets of the Communist Party is mandatory.

Lu stated that national campaigns in general and the Three and Five Anti's drives in particular had so elevated the class consciousness of the toiling masses that many workers demanded, on their own volition, the institution of systematic and regular studies. This demand was at one with the demands of the CCP and the nation. The Enterprises Party Committee consequently decided to experiment with spare-time political studies for workers.

Lu's report touched on present plant conditions and the shortcomings exposed by the Three Anti's campaign. He explained that in the past many plants and enterprises had been deeply influenced by capitalist ideology. Corruption and theft had been rampant. Capitalist ideology had even infiltrated the ranks of managers in state-operated plants. The Three Anti's campaign has made us aware of the gravity of this problem. If Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of Mao Tse-tung are not studied and if the theoretical armament of this body of correct works is improperly employed in our industrialization, the achievements of the Three Anti's campaign will be lost and capitalist ideology will remain.

Lu went on to say that our state-operated factories and enterprises are socialist in nature. If there is an inadequate number of Communists in our factories, industrialization cannot proceed.

At present, there are many workers who, because their class consciousness has been notably uplifted, desire to join the CCP. We welcome and will receive the activists among these workers in compliance with party regulations on new members.

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